

Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

This bid fair to be an exceptionally fine crop year and none will be more abundant than the crop of candidates.

The Lick telescope at Mt. Hamilton has been completed. We shall expect an interview with the man in the moon shortly.

San Jacinto valley in California experienced a pretty vigorous earthquake shock one day last week. The worst damage done was to the nervous system of the denizens.

No perceptible change has taken place in the fish markets east since the announcement of the joint commission's agreement upon the terms of a new treaty. Codfish is still served in all the regulation styles in Boston.

As between bridging and damming and otherwise manipulating the river's current at Arkansas City, that place is in a continual state of worryment. Some of the people who live there seem to be as erratic in their notions as the aforesaid current.

The apothegm that "fortune favors the brave" is having a happy illustration if the fair, balmy weather the G. A. R. boys are favored with for their encampment at Winfield may be so applied. Yesterday was indeed a perfect day—bright and pleasant.

C. P. Huntington has given notice to the stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad that he will foreclose a mortgage of \$15,000,000 on that road. If the results of this deal should be devoted to paying indebtedness on Pacific railroads it would undoubtedly be well applied.

The state of Kansas tipped considerably to the south Saturday. Marsh Murdock and Joe Hudson were in Wichita at the same time—Kansas City Times.

And the indications are that she will keep on tipping and peep will keep on sliding down here in such numbers as will cause our contemporary to still more, considerably, open its eyes.

Probably Mr. William O'Brien never before commanded so attentive a hearing in the house of commons as he did Friday evening, and he seems to have made a rather notable use of his opportunity. At any rate the government paid him the compliment of putting up the attorney-general to reply to him.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of last Saturday evening published what it calls Maxwell's first confession. This includes all of his former story of the death of Preller while he was attempting to perform a surgical operation on him, with the addition, which is new, of the robbery of Preller's money. Maxwell says he took it because it was his only means of escape.

The terrible destruction to life and property wrought by the cyclone at Mount Vernon, Ill., Sunday afternoon is a horrible reminder of similar visitations at other points, and will serve to make nervous people everywhere feel apprehensive. This last one is the severest in its destructiveness of any that occurred for more than a year. The details as given in the dispatches are read with saddening interest.

John Morley's speech in the house of commons Thursday night made it necessary to Mr. Balfour to speak Friday night. If he goes through without causing the suspension of two or three of the more excitable Irish members by his drawing sneers and taunts, it will be a fresh proof of that growth in self-control to which Mr. Gladstone recently called attention.

A new find of natural gas has created much excitement at Findlay, O. The town has been suffering from the effects of a collapse which took place last spring when the flow of gas began to diminish, and has been for many months in a state of suspended animation. The new well is located in a territory which has hitherto been regarded as worthless, and the flow is estimated at four million cubic feet per day. The discovery has caused a good deal of activity among capitalists.

The locomotive firemen and engineers on the Chicago & Alton have had their pay raised, and without a strike. The result was reached by the gentlemanly representations of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers. This organization, one of the strongest and best managed bodies of artisans in the country, never have any strikes, or other serious business hitches in business relations with their employers, the railroad companies. Their secret of their success lies in their conservatism and business methods.

This is getting to be an age of easy living. The pneumatic tube system recently established in New York is said to be similar to those now in operation in London, Paris and Berlin, but, exceeding them in point of effective service. It is believed that the system will prove a serious rival to express, telephone and district telegraph companies, and a special feature will be its employment for the delivery of mail from the post-office to subscribers. With such conveniences as these and the delivery system for all kinds of merchandise a man can come very near living at home and doing business from his sitting room.

One of the most amusing things in the plight in which Mr. Blaine has left the furious mugwump outfit who were living mainly to abuse him, is the current number of Harper's Weekly, dated February 18th, still pounding away at the man of Maine. It is a paper always made a week beforehand, and now its stately editorial, charging the Blaine men with making in order to pack the national convention, in order to carry out Blaine's conspiracy to be president, is left dangling in the air. It is a humiliating exhibition and exposure, and "the Journal of Civilization," as now see for itself how ridiculous it has long looked to the public. It is pretty difficult to be the main critic and censor of this enterprising country, and obviously write a week beforehand, and yet be a week behindhand, as in this instance.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE—IMPORTANT ACTION.

As will be seen elsewhere the directory of the board of trade deem the matter of the court house and jail their location, with reference to the future of the city, of great importance. The resolutions were adopted, after an earnest discussion, unanimously. Of course the EAGLE endorses the action of the board. We can't see that there are any two sides to it. The very object of erecting a magnificent building would be largely defeated by placing a jail anywhere that would obstruct the perspective from any direction. When the bonds were first voted we suggested that the jail should be placed anywhere than on the public square, even if a half mile away. Every side of the court house should be made equally attractive, or as nearly so as possible, the fronts being east and west. We hope that our people will, if necessary, generally impress the board of county commissioners with these facts. Besides, nearly so much money need not be employed in the construction of the jail if built anywhere else than on the square, the difference in such cost being sufficient to much more than purchase the necessary extra ground. And we hope further that our commissioners may weigh well the conclusions of the board of trade who, as a body, in such capacity only have the best interests of the city at heart as they understand these matters.

Speaking of the attempt to remove the Kentucky capital from Frankfort to Lexington the Courier-Journal says: "Lexington failed to get the capital yesterday, but she is the boss boss market of the world, all the same." Wichita is somewhat in Lexington's condition, though it is neither a candidate for the state capital nor the boss boss market. The similarity lies in this, that Wichita was a candidate for the congressional district convention, but got left, while she is the boss railroad, commercial and soon will be the manufacturing, town of the state, all the same.

The joint resolution of Representative Hudd introduced in congress Monday proposing a constitutional amendment extending the presidential term to eight years is doubtless the same proposition that has frequently been before that body and generally discussed by the public, though we have not seen the text of the measure. There are strong arguments in favor of such a change, if the Hudd resolution is what we suppose it to be, the first being the feature making the president ineligible for re-nomination, thus placing the chief executive above partisan influence as far as possible. This of itself is sufficient to commend it for adoption.

The position of the two great political parties on the question of giving preference to American interests and industries over foreign was most forcibly set out by the vote in the senate Monday on the bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Street Railway Co., the point in the bill being the provision requiring the rails used by the company to be American. Of the twenty-five affirmative votes twenty-two were Republicans, (the three Democrats being from the south, while of the seventeen negative votes there was one Republican—the California dude, Hearst. The vote was an indirect one in its bearing on the tariff, but it very clearly indicates the sentiment of the parties on that issue.

Nevada appears to have quite a hard time in this world of politics, more especially prior to a campaign. Some congressman who is nameless has raised a howl against the state of Nevada, and the San Francisco Bulletin wants to know "What does he propose to do about it? There is no constitutional provision for unmaking a state. It is charged that Nevada is controlled by California influences. She might be under worse ones—those of New York, for instance. At least Nevada pays her way and asks and gets few favors. Some day, under irrigation, her sagebrush plains will be yellow with harvest, and with her silver, wheat and cattle, she will vindicate her possession of statehood."

Phil Sheridan's birthplace is said to be located by his mother's testimony at "Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831." This is good testimony if Mrs. Sheridan's memory can be depended upon, and Dr. L. W. Chisholm of New Concord has reported her statement correctly. As usual, an Albany connection is found necessary for every presidential candidate.—Topeka Democrat.

Pick your flint and try it again, brother. It was the general who claimed Albany as the place of his nativity; his mother says he was born in Ohio. The place that marked the notable event is of small consequence, however. Little Phil comes up to the Jeffersonian standard, i. e., qualification, integrity and loyalty. This is true of him whether he shall be a candidate or not. The last remark of the Democrat, it must be allowed, is somewhat compromising to its ideal candidate. That paper will discover, ere long, that an Albany connection is not essential to party success.

Henry George has gained no little notoriety by the enunciation of his anti-poverty theories, but as plausible as some of them may seem a moment's serious thought on the subject and inquiry into the causes which produce the conditions the socialist leader so profoundly dissects will show them to be chiefly shiftlessness, liquor and lack of physical training. As Senator Stanford tersely states it, "there is only one way to abolish poverty, and that is to abolish the conditions that make beggars." To try to cure poverty by street charity is like trying to stop a hole in your roof by mopping up the puddles that gather on your floor. It is not millionaires that cause poverty by a good deal. Nobody is the worse off because the Vanderbilts are worth \$200,000,000. It is only in this country where millionaires are possible that the average citizen has enough to eat. The mere statement of these facts, which cannot be gainsaid, is sufficient to upset volumes of fine theories, such as George's, so felicitous in formulating; nor will his alliance with the Democratic party strengthen either his vagaries or his claims upon popular support. Fortunately for the country, the common people no longer pin their faith blindly to propositions, based upon theories against practical demonstrations of principles affecting the public weal.

The Globe-Democrat still finds great delight in boosting General Sheridan for the Republican nomination for president and in quoting the fact that there is no opposition to him in the party. The Globe takes occasion to observe in this connection that the country is going to witness a genuine old-fashioned Republican revival and a general harmonizing of all apparent differences, no difference who the nominee may be, which last observation, at least, is cheering, indeed.

The bill introduced in congress by Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, providing for the distribution of sixty-five million dollars among the states on the basis of illiteracy is practically the same as the Blair bill recently passed by the senate. This is one way by which the treasury surplus could be reduced, but that feature, the only one that commends it to consideration, is as a mole hill beside the mountain of objections to it. It cannot be made to serve the tariff smashers as a convenient pretext to dodge the issue they have made, which they will do if possible.

The suggestion that Kansas has made Indiana a Democratic state by reason of the large drafts this state has made upon the hoosiers as citizens, and that in consequence an Indiana man on the Republican ticket would insure enthusiastic support from the party in this state, may be true enough as to the first proposition, but the latter is not an essential condition by any means. There are a number of citizens of Indiana who would make acceptable candidates, but Kansas Republicans do not make any such conditions precedent to their support of the party's nominees. It might be said that the same cause has come pretty nearly making Kentucky a Republican state, but the effect upon the politics of this state thereby can't be said to have been appreciable up to this present.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The members of the Republican central committee of the Seventh congressional district met at Larned on last Monday. The meeting was not largely attended by the regular members, but a full complement of proxies were present. The committee selected Garden City as the place of holding the next nominating convention, and Tuesday, May 5th next, as the time. The counties in the district were recommended to choose delegates to the congressional convention not later than April 21st. The convention at Garden City will nominate a candidate for congress, elect two delegates to the national convention and one presidential elector for the district.

The ratio of representation is based on the vote for Peters in 1886, upon which one delegate is allowed for every four hundred Republican votes cast and one for every fraction over two hundred thereof. After performing their work the convention adjourned to meet one hour before the convention at Garden City meets on the above date.

KANSAS A CORN STATE.

Some Interesting and Convincing Statistics.

Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat.

The attention of your readers has recently been directed to Kansas and Nebraska in a manner not complimentary to those states by the republication of an article from the New York Times, dated Gypsum City, Kansas, December 19, 1887. In simple justice to residents of those states and those having business relations with them, I ask for the publication of the following, compiled from the official reports:

The arguments in the Times' article, briefly stated, is as follows: Mortgage on any other than corn land is unsafe; Kansas and Nebraska are not corn states; this is especially true west of the 97th parallel.

This is but a repetition of a theory that has been advanced time and again for the past fifteen or twenty years, with occasional diversion in favor of the 98th and 100th parallels. That the issue may be clearly presented, I will affirm:

1. That Kansas and Nebraska are both leading corn states; and

2. That that portion lying west of the 97th parallel is no exception, and in support of these positions I submit the following, showing the seven greatest corn producing states, with their average total production and average per acre for a series of five years, beginning with 1879 and ending with 1883, as I have not complete reports for all the states since 1883:

STATE	AV. PROD. PER ACRE	STATE	AV. PROD. PER ACRE
Illinois	2,350,000	Indiana	2,110,000
Ohio	2,100,000	Missouri	2,000,000
Kansas	1,800,000	Nebraska	1,700,000

These are the seven states ranking highest, and together they produce from one-half to two-thirds of the total corn product of the United States and much abused Kansas ranks fourth in thirty-eight states.

The average production per acre makes a very instructive table:

STATE	AV. PER ACRE	STATE	AV. PER ACRE
Nebraska	41.42	Indiana	39.42
Ohio	39.42	Missouri	37.42
Kansas	36.18	Illinois	35.42

Here it appears that these two states rank first and fourth in average production per acre of the corn states. It must be borne in mind that since 1879 hundreds of thousands of acres have been added to the corn area in both Kansas and Nebraska, increasing the total production very largely. Kansas retaining its rank, while Nebraska, at least since 1883, ranks fifth, or next to Kansas. As the greater portion of this new corn land lies west of the 97th parallel, we can easily note its influence by continuing the Kansas table down to date. These are the figures on Kansas alone:

YEAR	Total Production—bushels.	Average per acre.
1884	100,000,000	41.89
1885	100,000,000	41.89
1886	100,000,000	41.89

change in soil, etc., and that from here to the 103d parallel, which is the Colorado line, corn cannot be successfully grown, the degree of success constantly diminishing. That the line which he here draws, and thinks he so clearly sees, is entirely "in his mind" is easily demonstrated, and for this purpose I will take Kansas alone. I will divide the state into two portions at this line, designating them as the eastern and western divisions, classing Washington, Butler and Cowley with the eastern division, making a total of forty-one counties, and including Clay, Dickinson and Marion with the western division, which in 1883 also numbered forty-one organized counties. As prior to 1883 there was but little land in cultivation in the western division, and especially in the western portion of it, the figures here given are for the four years ending with 1886, the figures for 1887 being not yet obtainable. These figures show the acreage and its increase, the total production and average per acre.

YEAR	ACRES	Bushels.	AV. PER ACRE
1883	2,500,000	100,000,000	40.00
1884	2,500,000	100,000,000	40.00
1885	2,500,000	100,000,000	40.00
1886	2,500,000	100,000,000	40.00
Average for four yrs.	2,500,000	100,000,000	40.00

The year 1883 witnessed the largest crop ever grown in the State, and the highest averages for some years in both divisions, 1883 and 1884 producing only for the purpose of comparison, this is better than all prosperous years, as it shows how the two divisions relatively bear the fluctuations of dry and hot weather. It will be seen that in 1883 the western division produced 33.2 per cent. of the total product of the State, which in 1886 it had increased to 47.8 per cent., or nearly one-half, on a much smaller acreage. A comparison of averages shows that in the four years mentioned the eastern division only exceeded the western by 16-100 bushel per acre, or less than one per cent, while both averages are nearly equal to the Nebraska state average shown above.

There is still another very interesting and instructive way of comparing these two divisions, which is by counties. For the five years ending with 1886, the twelve counties ranking highest in total production were as follows:

Rank	East of 97th parallel.	Crossed by 97th parallel.	West of 97th parallel.
1	Brown	Sumner	Sumner
2	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
3	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
4	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
5	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
6	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
7	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
8	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
9	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
10	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
11	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
12	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner

The record for 1883 and 1886 is still more convincing, changing somewhat the above rank, and the figures are strongly illustrative of my point. Hence I produce them:

Rank	East of 97th parallel.	Crossed by 97th parallel.	West of 97th parallel.
1	Brown	Sumner	Sumner
2	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
3	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
4	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
5	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
6	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
7	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
8	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
9	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
10	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
11	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner
12	Marshall	Sumner	Sumner

When it is understood that Jewell county, which ranks first, produced in the two years 10,983,620 bushels, and Smith county, which ranks second, 7,099,430 bushels, a fair conception of what this rank means may be had. Of these, Jewell county ranking first, lies entirely west of the 98th parallel except a strip about three miles wide off the east side, while Smith county extends to and across the 99th parallel. These figures conclusively demonstrate the truth of the two propositions above laid down, viz.: that Kansas and Nebraska are both leading corn states, and that that portion lying west of the 97th parallel is no exception.

TURNED OVER.

Doctor Eye.

Last Thursday a special train passed over the Grouse Valley road, bearing several of the Mo. Pac. officials. Upon their arrival at Arkansas City they at once met at the Arkansas City bank with the officials and directors of the Grouse Valley company and after the transaction of some necessary business the road was turned over to the Missouri Pacific management. The officers of the old company resigned and the new company at once elected the following board of directors: George J. Gould, Russell Harding, E. G. Merriam, James S. H. Hovey. The latter three then elected the following officers: George J. Gould, president; Russell Harding, vice-president; George C. Smith, secretary and treasurer. Just how soon trains will be running regularly we are not informed, but the sooner the better. Doctor Eye is anxious to have the road opened for traffic as it will give her a shorter, more speedy and cheaper communication with the great metropolis of the southwest. "Going around the Horn" (via Winfield) is becoming tiresome.

MARRIED MEN PREFERRED.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The railroad companies, as a rule, greatly prefer that their conductors should be men of family, for the two-fold reason that they are more easily located when wanted, and, again, for the influence for good that a loving wife and affectionate children may have over him. "A man will often hesitate before doing a wrong which might send him to the penitentiary when he has a wife and children at home to look after and care for," remarked a railroad superintendent yesterday. This led him to say that the fatigues of a long run made the conductors anxious for the peace and quiet of home, and when they have one they can nearly always be found at it.

Conductors dissipate very little nowadays. The man who drinks, even when off duty, is not the proper person to intrust with the lives of a great number of people. It is a rare thing to see one of them in a barroom, and if seen there he is not tarry long. One of the oldest and most popular conductors of St. Louis is at present laying off, with no prospect of securing a job again soon. As he has been resting for a year. When the superintendent under whom he worked was asked the reason for his enforced idleness he candidly answered that there was nothing against the man except his failing of taking an occasional drink. The company could not afford to employ men who tipped for such responsible work when there were so many good and temperate men anxious to fill the same positions.

The Farmer Holds the Key.

Stop the plow and you paralyze the world. Drive the commerce from its seas; railroad traffic would be at an end; manufacturers of all kinds would cease; farming is the lever that moves the industry of the world, and to the farmer all men must look for their bread and butter. The farm holds the key to the prosperity of the world, and just so much as the farmer is prosperous, just so much is every branch of business in the world prosperous.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Not Indisposed to Any Locality. Pasadena Union.

A visitor in Florida says the state is wonderfully fertile, but largest of all its products is its crop of liars. California has also a full crop of this kind who reside here forty-eight hours and write to their home paper what they don't know about California.

Origin of No Man's Land.

Newton Republican.

The question is often asked, how did the strip known as "No Man's Land" come to exist. The explanation given is, that after the Mexican war congress fixed the northern boundary of Texas on a line on the 36th degree and 30 seconds of latitude, and when the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed, the southern boundary of Kansas was fixed on the 37th degree of latitude. This leaves between the two lines a strip of half a degree or about thirty-five miles wide and 210 miles long, and this is No Man's Land.

A Neat Social Device.

Griffin (Ga.) Sun.

A young man of this city who prides himself upon his popularity among the young women really deserves it, for he studies to please. He carefully reads the society columns of the newspapers, looking for the names of young ladies from out of town who are visiting families where he has a calling acquaintance. When he finds such a name he goes to the newspaper office and looks over exchanges to find the newspaper published in the town from where the visitor comes. Then he reads up on the local news of the place, gets familiar with the names of the citizens through the advertisements, and then, with information he calls upon the young woman and interests her much by his apparent familiarity of what is going on at her home.

A Dog Commits Suicide.

Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

Last Sunday a big black dog committed suicide by deliberately jumping down the Utah shaft. Some of the miners say that the dog was only trying to get in out of the cold that he felt the warm air rushing out of the shaft, and one concluded that somewhere down below was a very comfortable place. The Utah is the coldest spot on the Comstock. With the mercury 22 degrees below zero, no wonder the dog committed suicide. When he had come down 150 feet the animal struck upon the iron bottom of a cage, and instantly became a hairy pancake. Not a whole bone was left in his body.

A Phantom Ship in Lake Michigan.

Two Rivers (Wis.) Chronicle.

It is claimed that a large vessel passed this port the other evening. It is described as a very large schooner-rigged vessel, and although there was no wind blowing it went along as though every stitch of her canvas was being strained to its full strength, and what was stranger still, it appeared to be plowing its way through an immense field of ice. It appeared to be deeply loaded, and was bound north. But there is no such vessel about on the lake at present, and if there were it could not be sailed through such vast ice fields with no wind blowing. The vessel was a phantom of an optical delusion.

That Premium on Illiteracy.

Topeka Journal.

GREAT SALE

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

White House of Innes & Ross

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Chemise at 23 cents, worth 40 cents
Ladies' Skirts at 23 cents, worth 40 cents
Ladies' Drawers at 23 cents, worth 40 cents
Nicely Trimmed Chemise 31 cents, worth 50 cents
Embroidered Chemise 42 cents, worth 75 cents
Great Bargain Chemise 71 cents, worth \$1.00
Choice Styles in Chemise 92 cents, worth \$1.25
Fine Embroidered Chemise \$1.10, worth \$1.50
Fine Embroidered and Lace Chemise \$1.41, worth \$1.75
Extra Quality Drawers 46 cents, worth 75 cents
Extra Quality Drawers 69 cents, worth 85 cents
Extra Fine Quality Drawers 81 cents, worth \$1.00
Extra Fine Quality Drawers \$1.42, worth \$1.75
Everyone of these articles are Great Bargains. Cheaper than You Can Make Them. Good Quality, Beautifully Made.

DOUBLE BONED CORSETS

Splendid Shapes, Good Quality. One lot at 33 Cents.

Sold everywhere for 75 cents. The best thing known for the money

Another lot to close the line. We will sell what we have at 62 Cents.

We have always sold them for \$1.50 each. Every one is choice and durable.

Look at Our Bargains in Silks, Radhams, Novelties and Dress Goods.

We Beat the World in Stylish Suits, Wraps and Shawls.

IT PAYS TO TRADE

White House of Innes & Ross

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

C. E. Lewis & Co.'s

FEBRUARY SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE

BOOTS & SHOES.

All Surplus Stock Goes in this Sale.

Prices are cut to a point that will secure the speedy disposal of same. Bargains for all, from a medium shoe to the best made. The following are a few of them:

LADIES' SHOES.

One lot French kid, hand turn, button - from \$3.00 to \$4.00
One lot E. C. Burt's kid, button - from 6.00 to 4.00
One lot Reynolds Bros' French kid, button - from 6.00 to 4.00
One lot Armstrong French kid, button - from 6.00 to 4.00
One lot Waukenphast, button - from 4.00 to 3.00
One lot kid button - from 2.00 to 1.25
One lot dongola button - from 2.00 to 1.00
One lot kid and goat bala - from 2.00 to 1.00
Misses shoes from 75 cents up, childrens shoes from 10 cents up.

GENTS' SHOES.

One lot Burt and Mears French calf, hand made, from \$7.00 to \$5.00
One lot Lilly Brackett's French calf, hand made, from 7.00 to 5.00
One lot Boyden's French calf, hand made, from 8.00 to 6.00
One lot Stacy, Adams & Co., double sole, calf - from 6.00 to 5.00
One lot Waukenphast - from 4.50 to 3.00
Mens heavy booties from \$1.00 up.

C. E. LEWIS & CO.,

110 N MAIN STREET.

The One-Price Cash on Delivery Boot and Shoe House.

J. O. DAVIDSON, Pres. C. A. WALKER, Vice-Pres. JOHN C. DEBART, Cashier

CITIZENS BANK.

Paid-up Capital, \$500,000
Stockholders Liability, \$1,000,000
Largest Paid-up Capital of any Bank in the State of Kansas.

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